THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1795. [N° 1729.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

JAMES PERRY

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JAMAICA Spirits, West-India and New England Rum; Holland Geneva; Old Conjac and Spanish Brandy; Loaf, powdered and brown Sugars; Molasses and Sweet Oil of the first Quality; Flour by the Half Hundred or Pound; Hyson, Skin and Bohea Teas; Chocolate; Coffee; Currants; Figs and Raisins of an excellent Quality; Pepper; Allspice; Nutmegs; Cinnamon; Anum; Copperas; Logwood and Fustick; Spanish float Indigo of the first Quality; French and Carolina Ditto; Starch and Hair Powder; Coarse Combs; Womens' Ditto; Ivory Ditto; Soap; Candles and Lamp Oil; Roll and Cut Tobacco; Long and Short Pipes; Scotch Snuff of a superior Quality; a general Assortment of white and coloured Threads, also Silk and Twist of various Colours; Mens' Straw Hats; Sewing and Knitting Needles; Pins; Tapes; Bindings, &c. Mens', and Childrens' Leather and Cloth Shoes; Carving and Table Knives and Forks of Different Prices; Table Steels; Jack and Penknives; Scissars and Fish Hooks of different Sorts; Sleeve Buttons; Matthewman Ditto, large and small; Ink Powders; Writing Paper; Dutch Quills; Sealing Wax; Waters and Ink-stands; Japann'd Snuff and Tobacco Boxes; Paper Ditto; Powder, Shot, and Flints; Slates and Pencils; House and Shoe Brushes; Iron and Metal Table and Tea Spoons; a handsome Assortment of Looking Glasses; Crockery and Stone Ware of all Kinds; a neat Assortment of Glass Ware; Bristol Crown Window Glass 8 by 10; Shoemakers' Sand Stones; Bed-Cords; Cod and Small Fishing Lines; and a Number of other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

Newport, June 8 1795.

FOR SALE,

The BRIG

RAMBLER,

A well-built double Deck, and staunch Vessel, a fast sailer, well found, and now ready for Sea—Burthen 134 Tons, apply to

CHARLES LASSELL.

Newport, June 1, 1795.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on Saturday Night, May 9th, a double bottom CEDAR BOAT, 19 Feet Keel, green Bottom, black Wale, and white Hulls, Name on her Stern, REPUBLICAN—very large headed Nails for Clinches thro' her Waist; Bullet headed Nails in her Stem; an Iron Clamp with a Brass Sheave at her Stem for leaving up her Anchor; at her foremost Head a blue Vane; she had two Staples in each Quarter for shifting her Sheets; her Starboard Stern Sheet new, not painted; she has a small Scuttle for a Pump, besides one for bailing about; some new Patches in her Bulk Head, not painted; a Cable of about 30 Fathoms; an Anchor, with Iron Stock about 40 lb. her Blocks all bushed with Brass and Iron Pins; her Sails Russia Duck, split; she had five square Pieces of Pig Iron, 650 Weight; and some common Pig Iron, and Iron Stone for Ballast; and a joint Cover over her Ballast, not painted, with a Lock to it; Cod Lines, Hooks, and Leads, and a Compass on board, with many other Things not mentioned.—The Person who took said Boat, goes by the Name of JAMES BROWN—about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, light yellow Hair, slim make; wore a Bottle green Coat, blue thick Trousers;—had a thick, well set Scotchman with him, whom he called his Mate.—His Wife a middle sized Woman, with red Hair, and far gone with Child; she wore a changeable Silk Bonnet, trimmed with white.—Whoever will return said Boat and Thieves, shall receive FORTY DOLLARS Reward—or THIRTY for the Boat alone.

EPHRAIM WEEDEN.

Newport (Rhode Island) May 30, 1795.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,

RUSSIA clean HEMP,

RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,

Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities,

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Cupio in tantis Reipublicae negotiis non dissolutum videri. CICERO.

OBSERVATIONS submitted to the Legislature cannot be considered impertinent, if the subject of them be great and material, and the manner of their conveyance firm and candid—in free Countries it is the duty of the Citizen to watch over public measures, not with the low wish of criminating Government, but with the noble view of completing its fabric.—Between the supreme power and the people, the communication ought to be free without insult, and dignified without haughtiness;—the servile ceremonies, which tend to enslave, ought to be banished on the one side, and that jealousy, which serves only to aggravate, ought to be stifled on the other. As a citizen therefore of a free Country, equally acquainted with his privileges and his duty, I shall submit the following remarks to the reflection of our Legislature.

In all well regulated States particular attention has been paid to measures contributary to general security, and to proportion to the perfection of these measures, has proved the continued prosperity of a nation—these military systems which have been adopted in different Countries have generally corresponded with the features of policy or Government established in those Countries.—Monarchy has resorted to the force of a Standing Army, while Democracy has triumphed under the aid of a Militia. The former system mingles danger with support, and is equally noted for impelling chains, as for repelling invasion; the latter affords protection under the government of liberty, and establishes liberty under the influence of reason.—While the tyranny of Greece, the ruins of Rome, and the civil contentions of England teach the consequences of Standing Armies—while the histories of Pisistratus, of Timophanes, of Agathocles, of Marius, Sylla, of Cæsar and of Cromwell, speak their bloody eulogium, Americans have only to view their own history—have only to consult their own Country for the innocence and power of militia establishments; by them they erected their independence, and by them they ought to perpetuate it.

To make the militia system effectual, it must be made respectable; and to make it respectable, none ought to be exempted from it, but those whose offices are inconsistent with its duties, or whose bodies too feeble for toil; and this exemption should continue no longer than the cause of it exists;—if his office has ceased, if the inconsistency is removed he ought to appear in the field. The notion of a Senior Class, in a land of equality, like a House of Lords, is chimerical. It is creating an unnecessary distinction at the expence of the militia *—in making the one honorable, we make the other dishonorable; where are the former officers of government, there will be honor; where are public professions, there will be respectability. On this account the Law of this State relative to the Militia is at present impolitic and absurd—without intending a blow, the Legislature have struck one—by establishing the Senior Class, they have checked the growth of the militia; let them abolish it and they restore its importance, they will do that which reason and equality dictate and which our necessities demand.

I was happy to hear its abolition proposed at the last session of the Legislature, but was unhappy in the event of the motion. From its first existence I was convinced of its absurdity, and daily expected the determination of its fate. Many Members in the Lower House of Assembly, in the moments of debate, displayed a disinterestedness perfectly congenial with liberty. Some, who were even officers in the Senior Class opposed it with earnestness, as they thought it inadequate to the purposes it was intended for and particularly destructive to the militia. Only two members supported its life.—One of them in three several speeches, in which the flowers of eloquence flourished spontaneously, declared "that the abolishing it would be treating mankind indecently." But as this was the only observation, not argument, brought into the field of opposition, and as the other members were not endowed with the same penetrating genius to discover its propriety, as the hon. maker of it, they immediately voted the death of this class. But, from the operation of some unaccountable reasons, it did not meet with an equality of indignation in the Upper House. With readiness they hugged in their bosoms this offspring of inequality, whether on the ground of policy or of reason, I leave to the intelligent of mankind. Yet though they were unwilling to resign the whole body to death, they were willing to expose some of its members to amputation. But to me there appears the same necessity for its total extinction, as for the extinction of some of its parts; our citizens are now growing in this opinion, and soon this towering distinction must submit to the guillotine of reason.

But if the Senior Class be abolished, what is to become of those who at present compose it? must they be totally exempted from service, or must they mingle with the militia? here we have to consider only the reason of exemption, and the difficulty will be easily removed—where any inconsistency with duty exists, an exemption must necessarily follow; where it does not exist an exemption cannot be expected. And indeed to me it appears that all who at present compose the Senior Class, are every way qualified for military duty—their very being in that class is alone an implied confession of qualification; for had their professions been inconsistent with duty, they would have before, like those above the age of forty five, been totally exempted from it—however inclinable the legislature might have been in the moments of passion to have done this; yet in the calm consultations of reason they were prevented from it: they wished to excuse from all service, yet saw the impropriety of it. With ingenuity therefore they established the Senior Class which, like a fanciful purgatory, is situated between something and nothing; between the customary service and no service at all. This class is composed chiefly of persons who have formerly been civil officers, and of persons of public professions, how far either of these ought to be excused from service, let candour determine. With respect to all who have formerly been officers, I can discover no grounds for exemption; it is absurd that they should retain the privileges of their office, when their office itself has ceased—they are not excusable on the ground of inconsistency, for none can be discovered—and surely not on that of honor, for thus we should destroy the militia system—honor is its life; deprive it of this, and, like nature, it will droop; incorporate them together, and, like fate, it is unopposable. A Governor or a justice, or any other officer, would appear with equal splendor in the ranks of freemen, as in the administration of civil office.

In exempting professional persons, there appears equal absurdity. Physicians, indeed, from their general usefulness, and from the necessity often of immediate relief, might with some propriety be exempted; yet, in many cases, they are but nominally physicians, without any business to interfere with duty; and in others, they are honoured with such extensive practice, as to be well enabled to pay the customary forfeitures.—Either Lawyers are necessary, or that universal deference which is paid to them is absurd;—yet though they are necessary, their business does not prevent them from attending upon military duty; and even if it did, they are generally able to pay the established fines.—Clergymen and school-masters are equally unobstructed by any business, and every way qualified for service; why then should they be exempted from it?

In the minds, even of those who are opposed to a Senior Class, a doubt has arisen, whether an individual, who has acted as a military officer five years continuedly, can with propriety serve in the ranks. To me it appears, that although he had acted ten years, yet if he is no longer an officer, he ought to serve as a private—when he was an officer, he was incapacited for a private; but when his office has ceased, when the inconsistency is removed, he ought to take up the character he was before prevented from assuming—because he had served his country in one station, is no reason why he should not assist her in another. It is said, that when he has acted as an officer five years, it is indelicate for him to serve as a private in those companies or regiments he had before commanded. Those who offer this argument, should consider that it operates equally strong in favour of him, who has acted only one year; if indelicacy is an excuse, he feels it equally powerful.—The Legislature in their militia law of 1748 totally exempted those from future service, who had either served five years as an officer, or been excoffeciated by them.—This Law appears in the glaring colours of ill policy and absurdity, and is a striking instance of the infantile weakness of that Legislature—it created a reward, where censure ought to have been inflicted—under this Law the Legislature were left compelled either to continue an officer though evidently unqualified for his office, or else by his removal, totally discharge him from future service—the protection which it bestowed upon good men who might possibly be removed in the phrenzy of party, was overbalanced by the favours it often heaped upon folly.

But leaving the absurdity of exemption, I come to examine the language of those who not only condemn the Senior Class, but the whole military system. Situated as America is, they laugh at the parade of preparation. Our country is too extensive for conquest; our enemies, say they, too feeble to create danger.—Why then call the farmer from his labour, the merchant from his wealth? Why awaken their fears, why accumulate their expences? Why talk of blood, when the olive is flourishing? The consequences of imaginary security, have often been taught in lessons of ruin.—What has once happened, may happen again.—To foster the idea of never wanting military assistance, is paving the way for national destruction. Although we may possibly be secure from external attacks, yet a tempest of danger may burst forth within. The deliriums of passion, the dreams of ambition, do often disturb the tranquility of Republics; the force of extraordinary exertion is frequently called forth to lull the fury of civil commotion. To obviate danger, says Washington, we must be prepared to meet it—to restrain the enthusiasm of our neighbours, we must be careful to render our power respectable. Liberty is not, like Deity, able to defend herself—to be effectually guarded, she must be surrounded by the muniments of force—the reason or the virtues of Democracy are alone insufficient to support her. Although we may not at present have occasion for military assistance, yet these visionary statesmen should consider that the fate of a nation, like the death of an individual, is often effected by an unexpected stroke.

I come now to view a Law totally unconnected with the Militia System, and which in a land of liberty is indeed paradoxical. The laws of every country, says Montesquieu, should be conformable to the constitution of that country;—when the government is changed, the laws ought to be modelled to it. Were monarchy abolished in any country, and democracy established, the laws must suddenly change;—the pompous parsimony of the former system, would never accord with the mildness and equality of the latter. It is strange, therefore, that when America had buried the power of Monarchy, the

* *I am positive that the Senior Class, as well as the Infantry, is included under the general term Militia; yet as they are deemed in their services I have treated them as distinct in these observations—by Militia, I mean the Infantry only.*

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many of its supporters—though preserved in full vigour, opposed their deformity, yet a blind reason and nature, opinions tended to prolong their existence. Under the feudal system established in England which blasphemed the equality of nature and law was adopted hereditary kingship, patronized folly and vice. The eldest son was distinguished as the male concubine of government, and invested with peculiar privileges, with splendour and estate, while the remainder were inhumanly left to the "ignominy of chance,"—to toil in the field, or to live upon beneficence.—Can deliberate reason view but for a moment this rigorous partiality, without blasting the system that engendered it, and can even credulity believe that when that system and its godfather monarchy have expired, this feudal phenomenon could be living? The constitution of the United States has declared all men to be free and equal, yet in the State of Rhode-Island the eldest son is still invested with peculiar privileges, without merit to acquire, and often without wisdom to exercise them. It is the duty of the Legislature *entirely* to abolish these regal excrescences;—the conquest of truth over error ought to be complete—hermaphroditish reforms are the effects only of interest—the forces of reason should diffuse universally the illusions of prejudice. By destroying the eldest son's right to superior estate the Legislature began the combat, and by now destroying his peculiar right to freemasonship they will complete the overthrow; either none ought to be freemen, who are not worth two pounds per annum, or all the sons of a Freeholder ought to be freemen alike. The eldest son of a Freeholder was formerly indulged with freemanship, because he had the expectancy of the estate of his father; now he has not that expectancy, and consequently cannot under the policy of the old law cannot be entitled to vote. Let Candour ramble over despotic Countries—let her view the absurdities of Turkey, of Spain, or of *Rome*, and she will find nothing more unnatural, impolitic or detestable, than the law of primogeniture, instituted on feudal principles, yet existing in free Countries.

VALERIAN.

VIENNA, March 20.

A VERY current report of a speedy peace with the French was prevalent yesterday and continues to-day. The National Convention is said to have written letters hither, calculated to facilitate that event. The Count de Lehrbach, our Minister at the Electoral Palatinate Court, is lately arrived at Munich, for the purpose, it is affected, of receiving instructions for a negociation on the part of his Imperial Majesty, with the Commissioners of the Committee of Public Safety, now resident at Basle. Not a word has lately been heard respecting the negociation between us and Great-Britain, nor do we know whether this conference at Basle is to be opened in concert with the Court of St. James's, or not.

Letters from Venice, dated the 7th, inform us, that the Senate have chosen M. Alvise Gritti, a Patrician, as Minister Plenipotentiary to Paris, with the title of Noble, usual with the Republic, when it sends a Patrician to a foreign Court in any other character than that of Ambassador.

LONDON, March 24.

By letters received from some of the French emigrants, who could not effect their escape from Holland, there is reason to hope that their treatment will not be so severe as they themselves apprehended. We can vouch for the truth of the following anecdote. An emigrant who found all means of escape cut off, took the resolution of presenting himself to General Pichegru, stating who he was, and requesting to know his fate. "My friend," said Pichegru, "where is your cockade?" "Who I am, and what I was," replied the emigrant, "could not be concealed; I should have thought it a despicable piece of hypocrisy, and an insult to you, to have stuck up with the national cockade in my hat."—"Friend," rejoined Pichegru, "get yourself a cockade, and make merry as we do; if you are in want of money, here is some for you."

An edict has been issued, that all payments of interest to Holland, from any part of the hereditary dominions of his *Imperial Majesty* shall cease to-morrow, as far as the French troops shall remain in possession of the province of Holland.

DOVER, March 3.

Last night arrived an American vessel from Calais, with the English boys from the schools of St. Omers and Douay, about 100 in number. They were sent under a particular order of the Convention. The Children at Calais were not permitted to come with them.

Latest European Intelligence,

Received by the Medusa French Frigate arrived at this Port, from Rochfort, and the Brig Nancy Capt. Crocker, arrived at Boston, on Friday last, in 42 Days from Nantz:

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

Report of a TREATY with PRUSSIA.

SESSIONS OF 11th OF APRIL.

RUBEL, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, ascended the tribune; he said, your Committee has followed your intentions, respecting a Partial Peace; they present for your ratification, the TREATY concluded with the King of Prussia. We have not, for a moment, forgotten, that if the wishes of the French people were favourable to Peace, that it must have been such a Peace, as was glorious to them, and which cannot injure the interests of the Republic. You will judge by perusing the articles submitted to you, how far they have attained those objects.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

I. There shall be peace, friendship and good understanding between Prussia and the French Republic.

II. In consequence, all hostilities shall cease between the two powers, from the ratification of the present Treaty, and neither of them shall furnish against the other any succours, in men, horses, money, contingent or warlike stores.

III. Neither of the two powers shall grant passage over its territories to the enemies of the other.

IV. The Republican troops shall evacuate, within fifteen days, that part of the Prussian dominions which they occupy on the right Bank of the Rhine.

V. The Republican troops shall continue to occupy that part of the dominions of the King of Prussia, situated on the left Bank of the Rhine.

VI. Till a Treaty of Commerce shall be established between the two powers, all commercial relations shall be re established upon the same footing as before the war.

VII. All prisoners respectively made during the war, shall be restored to their country, in two months after the ratification of this Treaty.

Done at Basle, March 27 between the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the French Republic and the King of Prussia.

This Treaty was received with the most lively applauses. Was ordered to be printed, and the discussion of it adjourned, for five days.

THE CRISIS!

[*The affairs of France approached to an alarming crisis, on the 1st April—when the last efforts of the Jacobins were made to rescue* Barrere, Billaud, and Collot de Herbois, *from their impending fate—Some particulars of it follow.*]

NATIONAL CONVENTION, April 1.

The sitting of this day, was marked with tumult. It was moved, that a list of those in confinement, with the causes of their arrest should be printed. This was the signal for the friends of Barrere, &c. to rally. Several motions were made, which though disguised, had this object; but *they were disjointed with.*

Boissy d'Anglas made a general report on the means of supplying subsistence for the people; but was interrupted by a great noise from without. A numerous body of citizens, of a sudden, entered the hall, crying *vive la Republique*. The President put on his hat. The cry of "*Bread, bread, vive la Republique*" was continued. Merlin, asked, if the People came with evil intentions? "*No, No*, was answered. Do you demand the Constitution of 1793? *Yes Yes*—And cried one of the Jacobins, "*The liberty of the Patriots!*"—This was considered as a signal, and the crowd immediately cried. "*Bread Bread, and the Liberty of the Patriots.*"* The citizens crouded to fall over the balustrades, that they drove many of the members from their seats, who were forced to pass through the barriers, and escape by the bar. [*The President and several other members continued in the Hall.*] An orator of the mob, addressed the Convention, in the most impudent manner. He charged the present government with all the evils which awaited *France*; he demanded that the "*brilliant army of Pieron, should be silenced*;" and calling on the Jacobins, said "*Mountains it is you must save the Republic. Rise, then, and dissipate all obstacles.*" After much confusion, on being assured, that measures were in operation for supplying bread to the people, the mob left the hall; and Boissy continued his report. [This report gave the Committee power to raise an armed force to conduct the provisions to the capital. The scarcity being so great in several country places that the waggons carrying grain to Paris, had been stopped, and pillaged.]

Rabaud moved, the following decree—"The Convention declares to the French people, that there has been this day, an attempt against the freedom of their discussions. And, that they charge the Committee of General Welfare, to discover, and deliver over to the criminal tribunal of the department of Paris, the instigators of the attempt.

Thibaudo said, that he should not seek for the authors of these troubles in a minority for nobleslle refugees in England.—This conspiracy minority exists in France.—If the Convention betrays weakness, it is lost.

Andre Dumont followed him. Do you know, said he, why the people are rallied? It is because there are some who would wish to save the three public robbers!—Let us then instantly terminate the trials, which has caused us to lose so many precious moments. It seems that we wish to abolish the punishment of death; let us decree then, that BILLAUD, COLLOT, and BARRERE be exiled. [*Decreed by a great majority.*] The minority set up a loud cry, and about forty-one members signed a protest against the judgment.

Gen. Pichegru, being at Paris, was directed to take upon him the command of the armed force at Paris.

Fleron denounced the existence of a secret committee of insurrection, at whose head were the Representatives Leonard Bourdon and Choudieu. He demanded their arrest. Other members denouncing others of the same club, the Convention decreed, that Charles, Choudieu, Fellebrie, Haguet, Leonard Bourdon, Ruamps†, Duhem, and Amet, be arrested, and transferred to the castle at Ham [*about 40 miles from Paris, where there is a castle with a tower whose walls are 36 feet thick*] and seals put upon their papers. The Convention having thus purged itself of the reliques of Robespierre, assumed a more tranquil progress. They were informed by Barras, that they were surrounded by 50 000 faithful armed citizens, with fifty pieces of cannon.

Numerous deputations felicitated the Convention on their firmness; and a member informed, that all the deputies ordered to Ham, had submitted to the sentence, except Bourdon, who had sought asylum in the section Gravilliers. Gen. Pichegru immediately marched to the section, and Bourdon was given up. A vote of thanks was passed on Gen. Pichegru and the Paris guards.

[While the Convention was employed in the above proceedings, the city of Paris was violently agitated—the tocsin was sounded—the general beat—and the citizens of Paris flew to arms. Though several attempts to aid the decemvirs were made, the great body of the citizens remained faithful to the Convention—at the head of these Pichegru appeared. An attempt was made to stop the carriages which contained the exiled members; and in the rencounter to suppress it, Gen. Pichegru was dismounted three times, and Gen. Raffet wounded.]

On the 4th Cambon resigned his office, as chief financier; and the Convention proceeded to name the Committee charged to report laws for putting in operation the Constitution of 1793. They were, Cambaceres, Merlin de Douay, Thibaudot, Syeyes, Mathieu, Lesage, of Eure and Loire, Cravier, and Larouche.

The commune of Macon, announced to the Assembly, that while the Jacobins, the terrorists, royalists, and the evil disposed of every kind were agitating Paris, and were also fomenting troubles in the departments, they and Loire; but their plots were unravelled as soon and order is effectually restored.

Gen. PICHEGRU was admitted to the bar, and pronounced the following discourse:

Citizen Representatives,

Called to Paris by the Committee of Public Safety to co-operate in the measures for the ensuing campaign, you have added a new proof of confidence, by giving me the command of the National Guards of Paris, during the moment of agitation which has taken place. The zeal and activity of the good citizens of Paris, have soon subdued the factious; and I congratulate myself for having co-operated therein.—In coming here to request leave to return to my post, I have thought it my duty to do homage to the intrepid calmness and bravery of the National Guards of Paris. It will be a great satisfaction to me to inform my brethren in arms, of the unshaken firmness of the National Convention, and of the energy with which they have conquered the remains of the tyrannical faction of the 9th Thermidor.

I shall answer them that they have no longer to dread that butchers should destroy on the scaffold their relations and friends, while they are shedding their blood on the frontiers of their Country; this assurance will increase their courage; they will no longer tremble for the existence of those they hold most dear; they will no longer have any other object than their exterior enemies, we will fight them; the justice of our laws will secure us the Victory; the Convention wishes nothing but Justice and Liberty, the People will support them, and the Armies will make them triumphant. Vive la Republique.

SITTING 10th APRIL.

CHENIER ascended the tribune, and proposed the following measure for disarming the men of terror. *The Convention decreed,*

That the Committee of General Welfare, should take all necessary measures to effect the immediate disarming of those men, who, in the sections, have participated in the tyranny which terminated on the 9th Thermidor [*The fall of Robespiere*] The Representatives on mission, and the administrators of districts are charged to assist in this measure.

Roux, de la Morne, announced, that if the Convention does not display greater firmness; every measure taken by the Committee, for provisioning Paris, would be useless. At Clermont, said he, they have stopped and pillaged 15 waggons, loaded with grain, and destined for Paris, even in the presence of the constituent authorities, who with indifference saw it distributed about.

The Convention decreed, that its Committees should instantly dispose of as many of the mounted *gend'armes*, as they should judge necessary, as well as of the armed force recently ordered to protect the arrival of subsistence.

Naval Engagement in the Mediterranean.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, April 2.

MARC, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, made report concerning the late cruize of the fleet from Toulon. From that and the despatches of the Admiral and Representative at Toulon we are enabled to present the public with the following particulars:—

The French fleet of 15 ships of the line, and 6 frigates, sailed 29th February, under the command of Rear Admiral Martin. The 11th, off the Island of Corsica, they fell in with the Berwick, of 74 guns, who was leaving the Gulph of St. Florent, to join the squadron of Admiral Hotham, after a short engagement with the frigate Alceste; the Captain of the Berwick being killed the second broadside, and the fleet coming up, she struck to the Alceste.—They then sailed in quest of the English fleet. On the 13th, the fleet commanded by Admiral Hotham, of 13 ships of the line, 4 of which were 3 deckers, and 9 frigates, hove in sight. In the course of the day, the Ca Ira of 80 guns, owing to the false manœuvres of the Captain, ran on board another ship, lost her main and mizen masts, and fell to leeward. She was however taken in tow by the Censeur, the foremost ship, the rest of the fleet bearing down. But night coming on, with a thick haze, they separated from the fleet; and at break of day the 14th, they were becalmed near the vanguard of the English fleet.—In the course of the night, the Sans Culottes of 120 guns and La Mercury of 74 had left the fleet, this reduced the French to 13 ships of the line 2 deckers. At half past 6 a light breeze springing up, enabled the foremost of the British line to cut off the Ca Ira and Censeur from the rest of the fleet, and a most bloody battle then commenced between these ships and the van of the English fleet. Three French ships soon afterwards came up (the rest of the fleet being in a calm) but instead of succouring the two ships, according to the orders of the Admiral, they passed to windward, engaging the British line, and left the ships to their fate. Both of them were entirely dismasted. The Ca Ira weakened by the engagement of the day before, bore the fire of superior force for seven hours, and could hardly be kept afloat when she struck. The Censeur also made a glorious defence. Three English ships were dismasted, and others suffered considerably. The French fleet after this hove about, and the English fleet were too much disabled to follow them.—Thus ended an engagement, in which the valour and intrepidity of the sailors sought to repair, as much as possible, the errors and inexperience of their Captains.—The fleet arrived safe the 16th, at Hieres. The Sans Culottes had put into Genoa, and soon after joined them with the Mercury and Berwick. The Illustrious, an English 74, which was dismasted in the engagement, was lost soon afterwards near Nice. Advice had been also received, that the Ca Ira had foundered at sea.—In considering this account, we do not hesitate to congratulate our brave allies on the probable result. They have much disabled their enemies, remote from their ports, and from means of refitting their ships, which are also in great want of seamen. The French it is true have lost two ships, the Ca Ira and the Censeur, but the English have lost two others, the Berwick and the Illustrious. The Ca Ira escaped them by sinking, and there only remains the Censeur entirely crippled, and with little probability of being brought to port.—On the other hand, the French retain the Berwick, a new vessel of the same size, which would be ready for the sea immediately. The conclusion is, that the French fleet is

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† *This deputy was arrested for having said, that the present government had betrayed the Republic, and had paid the guards who protected them with the gold of England.*

preserved in full vig[illegible] many of its supporters—though reason and nature opposed their deformity, yet a blind fondness for [illegible] opinions tended to prolong their existence. Under the feudal system established in England a law was accepted which blasphemed the equality of nature and the hereditary kingship, patronized folly and vice. The eldest son was distinguished as the male cubic of government, and invested with peculiar privileges, with splendour and estate, while the remainder were inhumanly left to the "ignominy of chance,"—to toil in the field, or to live upon beneficence.—Can deliberate reason view but for a moment this rigorous partiality, without blasting the system that engendered it, and can even credulity believe that when that system and its godfather monarchy have expired, this feudal phenomenon could be living? The constitution of the United States has declared all men to be free and equal, yet in the State of Rhode-Island the eldest son is still invested with peculiar privileges, without merit to acquire, and often without wisdom to exercise them. It is the duty of the Legislature *entirely* to abolish these regal excrescences;—the conquest of truth over error ought to be complete—hermaphroditish reforms are the effects only of interest—the forces of reason should strike universally the illusions of prejudice. By destroying the eldest son's right to superior estate the Legislature began the combat, and by now destroying his peculiar right to freemanship they will complete the overthrow; either none ought to be freemen, who are not worth two pounds per annum, or all the sons of a Freeholder ought to be freemen alike. The eldest son of a Freeholder was formerly indulged with freemanship, because he had the expectancy of the estate of his father; now he has not that expectancy, and consequently even under the policy of the old law cannot be entitled to vote. Let Candour ramble over despotic Countries—let her view the absurdities of Turkey, of Spain, or of Rome, and she will find nothing more unnatural, impolitic or detestable, than the law of primogeniture, instituted on feudal principles, yet existing in free Countries.

VALERIAN.

VIENNA, March 20.

A VERY current report of a speedy peace with the French was prevalent yesterday and continues so to day. The National Convention is said to have written letters hither, calculated to facilitate that event. The Count de Lehrbeck, our Minister at the Electoral Palatinate Court, is lately arrived at Munich, for the purpose, it is asserted, of receiving instructions for a negociation on the part of his Imperial Majesty, with the Commissioners of the Committee of Public Safety, now resident at Basle. Not a word has lately been heard respecting the negociation between us and Great-Britain, nor do we know whether this conference at Basle is to be opened in concert with the Court of St. James's, or not.

Letters from Venice, dated the 7th, inform us, that the Senate have chosen M. Alvise Gueritti, a Patrician, as Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, with the title of Noble, usual with the Republic, when it sends a Patrician to a foreign Court in any other character than that of Ambassador.

LONDON, March 24.

By letters received from some of the French emigrants, who could not effect their escape from Holland, there is reason to hope that their treatment will not be so severe as they themselves apprehended. We can vouch for the truth of the following anecdote. An emigrant, who found all means of escape cut off, took the resolution of presenting himself to General Pichegru, stating who he was, and requesting to know his fate. "My friend," said Pichegru, "where is your cockade?" "Who I am, and what I was," replied the emigrant, "could not be concealed; I should have thought it a despicable piece of hypocrisy, and an insult to you, to give myself up with the national cockade in my hat." —"Friend," rejoined Pichegru, "get yourself a cockade, and make merry as we do; if you are in want of money, here is some for you."

An edict has been issued, that all payments of interest to Holland, from any part of the hereditary dominions of his *Imperial Majesty* shall cease so long, at least, as the French troops, shall remain in possession of the province of Holland.

DOVER, March 3

Last night arrived an American vessel from Calais, with the English boys from the schools of St. Omers and Douay, about 200 in number. They were sent under a particular order of the Convention. The Children at Calais were not permitted to come with them.

Latest European Intelligence,

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SESSIONS OF 11th OF APRIL.

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This Treaty was received with the most lively applauses. Was ordered to be printed, and the discussion of it adjourned, for five days.

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Boissy d'Anglas made a general report on the means of supplying subsistence for the people; but was interrupted by a great noise from without: A numerous body of citizens, of a sudden, entered the hall, crying *vive la Republique.* The President put on his hat. The cry of "*Bread, bread, vive la Republique*" was continued. Merlin, asked, if the People came with evil intentions? "*No, No*, was answered. Do you demand the Constitution of 1793? *Yes Yes*—And cried one of the Jacobins, "*The liberty of the Patriots!*"—This was considered as a signal, and the croud immediately cried. "*Bread Bread, and the Liberty of the Patriots.*"* The citizens crouded to fall over the balustrades, that they drove many of the members from their seats, who were forced to pass through the barriers, and escape by the bar. [*The President and several other members continued in the Hall*]. An orator of the mob, addressed the Convention, in the most impudent manner. He charged the present government with all the evils which awaited *France*; he demanded that the "*brilliant army of* Freron, *should be silenced*;" and calling on the Jacobins, said, "*Mountains it is you must save the Republic. Rise, then, and dissipate all obstacles.*" After much confusion, on being assured, that measures were in operation for supplying bread to the people, the mob left the hall; and Boissy continued his report. [This report gave the Committee power to raise an armed force to conduct the provisions to the capital. The scarcity being so great in several country places that the waggons carrying grain to Paris, had been stopped, and pillaged.]

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[While the Convention was employed in the above proceedings, the city of Paris was violently agitated—the tocsin was sounded—the general beat—and the citizens of Paris flew to arms. Though several attempts to aid the decemvirs were made, the great body of the citizens remained faithful to the Convention—at the head of these Pichegru appeared. An attempt was made to stop the carriages which contained the exiled members; and in the rencountre to suppress it, Gen. Pichegru was dismounted three times, and Gen. Raffet wounded.]

On the 4th Cambon resigned his office, as chief financier; and the Convention proceeded to name the Committee charged to report laws for putting in operation the Constitution of 1793. They were, Cambaceres, Merlin de Douay, Thibaudot, Syeyrs, Mathieu, Lesage, of Eure and Loire, Cravier, and Latouche.

The commune of Macon, announced to the Assembly, that whilst the Jacobins, the terrorists, the royalists, and the evil disposed of every kind were agitating Paris, they were also fomenting troubles in the departments of Rhone and Loire; but their plots were unravelled as soon as done and order is effectually restored.

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SITTING 12th APRIL.

CHENIER ascended the tribune, and proposed the following measure for disarming the men of terror. *The Convention decreed,*

That the Committee of General Welfare, should take all necessary measures to effect the immediate disarming of those men, who, in the sections, have participated in the tyranny which terminated on the 9th Thermidor [*The fall of Robespiere*] The Representatives on mission, and the administrators of districts are charged to assist in this measure.

Roux, de la Morne, announced, that if the Convention does not display greater firmness; every measure taken by the Committee, for provisioning Paris, would be useless. At Clermont, said he, they have stopped and pillaged 15 waggons, loaded with grain, and destined for Paris, even in the presence of the constituent authorities, who with indifference saw it distributed about.

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Naval Engagement in the Mediterranean.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, April 2.

MARC, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, made report concerning the late cruize of the fleet from Toulon. From that and the despatches of the Admiral and Representative at Toulon we are enabled to present the public with the following particulars:—

The French fleet of 15 ships of the line, and 6 frigates, sailed 29th February, under the command of Rear Admiral Martin. The 11th, off the Island of Corsica, they fell in with the Berwick, of 74 guns, who was leaving the Gulph of St. Fiorent, to join the squadron of Admiral Hotham, after a short engagement with the frigate Alceste; the Captain of the Berwick being killed the second broadside, and the fleet coming up, she struck to the Alceste.—They then sailed in quest of the English fleet. On the 13th, the fleet commanded by Admiral Hotham, of 13 ships of the line, 4 of which were 3 deckers, and 9 frigates, hove in sight. In the course of the day, the Ca Ira of 80 guns, owing to the false manœuvres of the Captain, ran on board another ship, lost her main and mizen masts, and fell to leeward. She was however taken in tow by the Censeur, the foremost ship, the rest of the fleet bearing down. But night coming on, with a thick haze, they separated from the fleet; and at break of day the 14th, they were becalmed near the vanguard of the English fleet.—In the course of the night, the Sans Culottes of 120 guns and La Mercury of 74 had left the fleet, this reduced the French to 13 ships of the line 2 deckers. At half past 6 a light breeze springing up, enabled the foremost of the British line to cut off the Ca Ira and Censeur from the rest of the fleet, and a most bloody battle then commenced between these ships and the van of the English fleet. Three French ships soon afterwards came up (the rest of the fleet being in a calm) but instead of succouring the two ships, according to the orders of the Admiral, they passed to windward, engaging the British line, and left the ships to their fate. Both of them were entirely dismasted. The Ca Ira weakened by the engagement of the day before, bore the fire of superior force for seven hours, and could hardly be kept afloat when she struck. The Censeur also made a glorious defence. Three English ships were dismasted, and others suffered considerably. The French fleet after this hove about, and the English fleet were too much disabled to follow them.—Thus ended an engagement, in which the valour and intrepidity of the sailors sought to repair, as much as possible, the errors and inexperience of their Captains.—The fleet arrived safe the 16th, at Hieres. The Sans Culottes had put into Genoa, and soon after joined them with the Mercury and Berwick. The Illustrious, an English 74, which was dismasted in the engagement, was lost soon afterwards near Nice. Advice had been also received, that the Ca Ira had foundered at sea.—[In considering this account, we do not hesitate to congratulate our brave allies on the probable result. They have much disabled their enemies, remote from their ports, and from means of refitting their ships, which are also in great want of seamen. The French it is true have lost two ships, the Ca Ira and the Censeur, but the English have lost two others, the Berwick and the Illustrious. The Ca Ira escaped them by sinking, and there only remains the Censeur entirely crippled, and with little probability of being brought to port.—On the other hand, the French retain the Berwick, a new vessel of the same size, which would be ready for the sea immediately. The conclusion is, that the French fleet is

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† *This deputy was arrested for having said, that the present government had betrayed the Republic, and had paid the guards who protected them with the gold of England.*

at this time superior to the English in those seas by two ships of the line, a force sufficient to chace them from the Mediterranean]

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The Palace National is surrounded by an armed force, and the Convention deliberates in the utmost tranquility.

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Billaud, Barrere, and *Collet*, have passed through this city, in separate carriages; each being guarded by an incorruptible armed citizen—They were suffered to pass quiet—if such wretches can enjoy quiet.

* 60 *miles from Paris, S. S. W.*

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On the 2d inst. the French forces cantoned in the Dutchy of Cleves, were ordered to suspend all acts of hostility with the armies of the King of Prussia. The order was reciprocal.

The military operations against the Austrians, on the contrary, are to be pursued with the greatest vigour.

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There was yesterday a riot between a number of French sailors and rope-makers which was not quelled before some lives were lost.

A gentleman arrived in the Polly from St. Bartholomew, informs us;—that on the 15 th or March last an English frigate drove into Bartholomews a Swedish vessel by firing incessantly upon her and actually did some damage on board her. The Governor gave immediately orders to the fort to fire on the frigate, which received a few shot. The English captain despatched a flag on shore to make an apology, saying that he believed the vessel French under Swedish colours.—The Governor obliged him to pay 52 hal joes to repair the vessel, ordered him never to make his appearance in the port, and informed, him, that he should acquaint the court of the transaction.

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"Fellow Citizens, these marks of your attention to me are highly grateful—I can never forget them—and the recollection of them will give a new motive to do what shall be agreeable to you, and conducive to the general welfare. I thank you for your kind reception—and am happy to be again in my own country, and in the midst of you, my friends and fellow-citizens."

Acclamations of cordial applause answered the address and the Assembly separated with mutual congratulations.

At six o'clock a joyful peal was rung from the bells of the city; and at seven a federal salute was fired from the fort on Governor's Island.

JUNE 1.

Capt. Alden, from Bermuda, informs, that the ship, Maryland, from the Isle of France to this port, with a cargo worth upwards of four millions of livres, was taken by a Bermudian privateer and carried in there.

The Captain of the Maryland reported, that the Pigon British Indiaman, was taken by the French, and carried into the Isle of France.

Capt. Cornell, from Aux Cayes informs, that eleven privateers had sailed on an expedition against Port-au-Prince, where there remained only one British frigate; whither the other British vessels had steered their course was unknown.

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On Tuesday afternoon, in the severe gust, we learn, that in Hempstead (L. I.) five barns, several dwelling-houses, orchards, fences, woods, &c. have been blown down.

Never was known in that part of the country the like devastation in so short a time: we hear that a whole orchard, except one tree, were torn up by the roots.

June 5.

Yesterday arrived the British Frigate Thisby, and anchored opposite the Fort on Governor's Island—At one o'clock she fired a salute of 15 guns, which was answered from the Fort.

The British ships Argonaut, Cleopatra and L'Oiseau, we understand, will enter this port to morrow.

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Overseers of the Poor, Robert Taylor, John Pitman, Henry Peckham.

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Gaugers of Casks, Billings Coggeshall, Joseph Thurston, William Lyon, John Price, Ephraim Macumber, Robert Dunham, John Newton.

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The Medusa took on her Passage three Prizes, two Spanish, and one Portuguese, loaded with Sugar, and other East-India Goods. The Apprehension of their being retaken, induced the Captain to burn them.—The Treaty with Prussia was proclaimed at Rochfort, the Day before the above Frigate sailed.

Nothing is mentioned of Spain in the French Papers—The Siege of Mentz and Luxumbourg were prosecuting with Vigour—At the Date of the last Accounts Tranquility was restored at Paris, the Cry for Bread was no longer heard, and Gen. Pichegru had set out to join his Army.

Barrere, Collot de Herbois, and Billaud de Varenne, are said to be banished to Cayenne, in South America.

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MARRIED]—At South-Kingstown, Mr. JOHN R. SHEFFIELD to Miss LYDIA SPENCER, Daughter of the late Mr. Silas Spencer.

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By Order,
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June 9th 5795.

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From Thomas's MASSACHUSETTS SPY, &c.

Mr. THOMAS,

The following Apostrophe to Sleep, put by the great SHAKESPEAR, *into the mouth of King* HENRY *the fourth, may, perhaps, with equal propriety, be uttered by the crowned heads of the present day. As a composition, it is worthy of that inimitable writer. Please to insert it.*

HOW many thousands of my poorest subjects
Are at this hour asleep! O gentle Sleep,
Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee,
That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down,
And steep my senses in forgetfulness?
Why rather, Sleep, ly'st thou in smoky cribs,
Upon uneasy pallets stretching thee,
And hush'd, with buzzing night flies, to thy slumber;
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great,
Under the canopies of costly state,
And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody?
O thou dull god, why ly'st thou with the vile,
In loathsome beds, and leav'st the kingly couch
A watch case to a common 'larum bell?
Wilt thou, upon the high and giddy mast,
Seal up the ship boy's eyes, and rock his brains
In cradle of the rude imperious surge;
And in the visitation of the winds,
Who take the ruffian billows by the top,
Curling their monstrous heads, and hanging them
With deafening clamours in the slippery clouds,
That with the hurly death itself awakes?
Canst thou, O partial Sleep, give thy repose
To the wet sea boy, in an hour so rude,
And, in the calmest and the stillest night,
With all appliances and means to boot,
Deny it to a king? Then, happy low! lie down;
Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown!

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

[*Continued from our last.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

IV. FERMENTING.

IN this department of the art, the nicest judgment is required. The former are mere manual operations. The right principle being adopted, and a suitable apparatus being prepared, the execution requires no great share either of genius or experience. But in conducting the fermentation properly, much skill, and a close attention are requisite.

In the prevailing practice of the district, the liquor is "TUNNED;"—that is, put into hogsheads or other casks, immediately from the press. The casks in the ordinary practice, being *filled* to the bung-hole. Some judicious managers, however, object to the filling up of the casks; esteeming it more eligible management to leave them about a "*pailful ullage.*" While others, still more deeply versed, perhaps, in the mystery, leave an *ullage in proportion to the ripeness of the fruit*: thus, with liquor from underripe fruit, the cask is filled; but with that from fruit which is more mature, an ullage is left, in proportion to the state of ripeness.

With respect to the TEMPERATURE of the AIR, in which fruit liquor ought to be fermented, nothing accurate, I believe, is to be learnt in this district. Even the professional dealers, I understand, are strangers to the use of the thermometer! It is, however, generally understood, that fermenting liquors should not be exposed to frost.* But in the commencement of the season, it is thought they cannot be kept too cool. In the middle of October, the air then about 60 degrees, the casks were placed in sheds, or in airy buildings of the same, or nearly the same, temperature, as the common atmosphere; and frequently in the open air. § Later in the season, the casks are placed in close buildings; with windows, however, to admit occasionally a thorough air; which is generally thought to be salutary to fermenting liquors.—I have, nevertheless, seen liquor of the most delicate kind fermenting in a close hovel, without a thorough air.

NO FERMENT whatever is made use of. I have not, at least on repeated inquiry, met with one instance of any being used: even the most intelligent seem surprized at the inquiry. Let the species of fruit, the degree of ripeness, and the weather be what it may, the liquor is left to fight its way with its own weapons.

Hence the COMMENCEMENT of the fermentation is entirely uncertain. Perhaps, the first, perhaps the second, perhaps not until the third day, or perhaps in cold weather not until a week, or a month, after the liquor be tunned. It is observable, however, that liquor, which has been agitated in a carriage, though taken immediately from the press, will sometimes, on being laid down, pass almost immediately into the state of fermentation.

The CONTINUANCE of the vinous fermentation (or more accurately speaking the first stage of it) is not less uncertain than its commencement. Liquor, under the last mentioned circumstances, will pass through it, perhaps, the same day. But less agitated liquors, I believe, seldom go through it in less than two or three days; will sometimes continue under it five or six days.

With regard to any CRITERION whereby to judge of the fermentation, as to its being *perfect, imperfect*, or *inordinate*, I have not been able to collect a single idea worth registering. It is a subject, to which most cider-makers appear to have paid little or no attention: notwithstanding they are fully aware of the change, which takes place during this natural process; learning, from their own experience, that the liquor owes its intoxicating quality entirely to fermentation. It is true, the manufacturers of "sweet cider" pay some attention to the fermentation: but their whole art appears to consist; not in *regulating* it to any *certain degree*; but in checking it with every means in their power; preventing,—*as much as they are able*,—any degree whatever of the vinous fermentation from taking place!

[To be continued.]

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* *Nevertheless it has been remarked that frost previous to the commencement of the fermentation, though it formed a sheet of ice on the surface, had no observable bad effect.*

§ *In this case the casks have a small piece of tile or flat stone set over the bung hole, propped by a wooden pin, in a leaning posture to shoot off rain water, &c.*

‖ FERMENTING ROOM. *In a complete manufactory of fruit liquor the fermenting room should be under the same roof; to give a free admission of air; and with suitable baracadoes to guard against severe frost; with fruit lofts over it and beneath it, a vault for laying up the liquors, after fermentation; with small holes in the crown of the arch to admit a leathern pipe; for the purpose of conveying the liquors occasionally, from one situation to the other. The dealers warehouses are fitted up in a manner somewhat similar to this.*

Spring GOODS,

By Wholesale and Retail,

At the BUCK, near CARR's Ferry;

A Very general Assortment,

imported by the last Ships; and now opened, ready for Sale, at the most reasonable Rates, by

Thomas Green, and Son,

N. B A few black, and Hair Trunks.

May 11, 1795.

Just imported, *via* New-York,
AND TO BE SOLD
Cheap for Cash, by

Benjamin Brenton,

A general Assortment of DRY GOODS, viz.

NANKEENS, striped and plain.
Ribbons, of all Kinds,
Handkerchiefs,
Mens Gloves,
Ditto Hose,
Tammies,
Durants,
Carmancoes,
Moreens,
Tabareens,
Prunella's,
Cambrick,
Linens,
Muslin,
Black Gauze,
Muslin Chintz Shawls,
Purple Ditto,
Olive Ditto,
Superfine Cassimeres,
Broadcloths,
Corded Dimities,
Marseilles Waistcoating,
Calico, of all kinds,
Furniture Calico, purple and Chocolate,
Fancy Chintzes,
Leylac Ditto,
Book Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Book and Jaconet Muslins,
A Variety of Lutestrings,
Black Satin Florentine,
Satinets,
Ladies and Childrens Shoes, Slippers and Sandals,
Likewise—excellent Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the Dozen or single Pound.

Newport, May 11 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Clarke & Hammond,

PORK and Beef—by the Barrel,
Flour, by Ditto,
West India Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Jamaica Spirits, by Ditto,
Brandy, Geneva and Porter,
Sugar, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest, or smaller Quantity,
Chocolate,
Window Glass, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, per Box,
Bar-Iron, Nail Rods, Anchors,
Iron Cabooses, Stoves, &c. &c. as usual.

SIMON DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA and Windward-Island RUM, by the Puncheon,
SUGARS, clay'd and brown, by the Hogshead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The best of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogshead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE, Ditto,
PORK by the Barrel.

Newport, February 9, 1795.

Giles Hosier,

Takes this Method to inform the Public, he has now for Sale,

Bottled prime mild Stout,

At 12 Shillings per Dozen,—or Half Dozen at the same Rate.

To those that bring Bottles, at 9 Shillings per Dozen. By the single Bottle, 15 Pence, with the Bottle.

Newport, 23d 3d Month, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

A DWELLING HOUSE & STORES, situated on the Long Wharf, belonging to Mr. SAMUEL TREBY.—Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to ROBERT TAYLOR, Esq; in Newport, or ISAAC TREBY, in New-London.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Monday, the 22d Day of June next, at 11 *o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises,*

A Wind-Mill and Dwelling-House, at Jamestown.

FOR SALE, BY

Christo^r. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Best Russia clean HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

ANTHONY DIXON

HAS FOR SALE,

SUGAR, by the Hogshead and Barrel,
Best SPIRITS, by the Barrel,
Holland GENEVA,—Ditto,
West-India RUM—Ditto,
Bohea TEA by the Chest,
Hyson TEA, First Quality,
French BRANDY, by the Barrel,
RAISINS, by the Cask.

Any of the above Articles, by Retail, cheap for Cash.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

NEWPORT

Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School

LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY
OF THE
LEGISLATURE *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE-PLANTATIONS.

THE Trustees, appointed for re-building the LONG-WHARF, and building a HOTEL in *Newport*, on Rents and Profits whereof are to be appropriated to the Support of one or more PUBLIC SCHOOLS in said *Newport*, having agreed on the SCHEME OF A LOTTERY:—We the Subscribers being appointed Managers thereof, and having given Bonds agreeably to Law, present the said Scheme to the Public, as follows:

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	30,000	is	30,000
1		20,000		20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000	are	10,000
5		2,000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
50		200		10,000
100		100		10,000
110		50		5,500
500		25		12,500
11,200		10		112,000
12,000				250,000

The PRIZES subject to a Deduction of ONLY *Ten per Cent.*

This Lottery consists of 2000 SHARES, at 125 Dollars per Share, and each Share will draw SIX PRIZES.

A Share may draw 72,000 Dollars!—it cannot draw LESS than 60 Dollars.

UNDIVIDED SHARES, will be sold for 71 Dollars in Cash and the remaining 54 Dollars will be payable out of the Prizes which they may draw: And for the Accommodation of Purchasers a Number of the Shares will be divided into 27 TICKETS, each of which Shares will be sold for 125 Dollars, and single Tickets for 5 Dollars.

The Lottery will be drawn in Shares, and the Tickets in the Shares, which shall be divided, will be put into the Wheel, and re drawn—so as to determine to which of the Tickets the Prizes drawn by the Share belongs.

This Lottery being calculated on Principles very advantageous to Adventurers; and the several Objects which it is to accomplish being of great PUBLIC UTILITY; it is presumed that it will receive such Encouragement as that the Drawing will commence at an early Period.

The PRIZES will be paid in *Thirty Days* after the Drawing is completed, and those not demanded in *Twelve Months* will be deemed generously given for the Purpose of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

SHARES and *TICKETS*
To be SOLD in *Newport*, by
GEORGE GIBBS,
GEORGE CHAMPLIN, } *Managers.*

From Thomas's MASSACHUSETTS SPY, &c.

Mr. THOMAS,

The following Apostrophe to Sleep, put by the great SHAKESPEAR, *into the mouth of King* HENRY *the fourth, may, perhaps, with equal propriety, be uttered by the crowned heads of the present day. As a composition, it is worthy of that inimitable writer. Please to insert it.*

HOW many thousands of my poorest subjects
Are at this hour asleep! O gentle Sleep,
Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee,
That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down,
And steep my senses in forgetfulness?
Why rather, Sleep, ly'st thou in smoky cribs,
Upon uneasy pallets stretching thee,
And hush'd, with buzzing night flies, to thy slumber;
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great,
Under the canopies of costly state,
And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody?
O thou dull god, why ly'st thou with the vile,
In loathsome beds, and leav'st the kingly couch
A watch case to a common 'larm bell?
Wilt thou, upon the high and giddy masts,
Seal up the ship boy's eyes, and rock his brains
In cradle of the rude imperious surge;
And in the visitation of the winds,
Who take the ruffian billows by the top,
Curling their monstrous heads, and hanging them
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Handkerchiefs,
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Ditto Hose,
Tammies,
Durants,
Calamancoes,
Moreens,
Taboreens,
Patent Laces,
Cambricks,
Linens,
Mode,
Black Gauze,
Muslin Chintz Shawls,
Purple Ditto,
Olive Ditto,
Superfine Cassimeres,
Broadcloths,
Corded Dimities,
Marseilles Waistcoating,
Calico, of all kinds,
Furniture Calico, purple and Chocolate,
Fancy Chintzes,
Leylac Ditto,
Book Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Book and Jaconet Muslins,
A Variety of Lutestrings,
Black Satin Florentine,
Satinets,
Ladies and Childrens Shoes, Slippers and Sandals,
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NEWPORT
Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School
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Newport (Rhode Island) March 20, 1795.